

NOTICE.

Persons in the city who do not receive the new paper satisfactorily, after the 1st of April, will know that it arises from changes of location, and perhaps a new charge, and they will do us the kindness to notify the office...

Business men, desiring cards or business notices inserted, or changes made, with the first number of the new paper, to be issued the first week in April...

We will publish next week the Speech of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, delivered in the Senate of the United States on Wednesday, Feb. 29th.

Foreign News.—The News from Europe by the Americas, which will be found in another column, is highly interesting. There are indications of a good understanding between Austria and Russia.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.—New Agency.—Mr. H. G. TROUT of this city has accepted the agency of this "world renowned" machine, and has on hand at his place of business in the Greene Building, a few choice specimens which he will dispose of very low.

Plows.—Our friend T. R. DANST is getting up an extraordinary number of plows this season, both of Long's Patent and a new pattern, which will be found in many respects, superior even to Long's, to which he invites the attention of the farming community.

The Temperance Meeting.—Pursuant to the call in the city papers last week, a meeting was held in the Court House on Saturday, to devise ways and means to suppress the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks.

On motion of Dr. H. Scott, Mr. Amos Hunter was called to the Chair, and JOHN A. HUNTER appointed Secretary. Appropriate speeches were made by Rev. CALVERT, V. E. SHAW, Mr. JOSEPH WINKLER, and others.

On motion of Dr. Scott, the following persons were appointed delegates to the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Columbus, on the 14th inst.: Rev. J. F. REINSHAW, Rev. D. M. MARSH and V. E. SHAW, Alternates, C. DANST, Dr. A. U. BARLOW and Dr. H. Scott.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again after the return of Delegates, of which due notice will be given. AMOS HUNTER, Chm. No. A. HUNTER, Sec'y.

On Thursday last, Mr. A. P. ANTONIO closed his Winter Term of School in District No. 3, of Walnut Township, better known as the McNaughton District. The able and efficient manager, in which both teacher and pupils acquitted themselves during the closing exercises, deemed this public notice, feeling a deep and abiding interest in the cause of education, and having some experience as a teacher, and being present at many such occasions, I must frankly acknowledge that I never witnessed so much union of effort on the part of Patrons, Teacher and Pupils as on the above occasion.

In the morning and continued during the whole day with the exception of an intermission at noon, for the purpose of partaking of a bountiful supply of refreshments provided by the hospitable patrons of the District. The masterly manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves to various tribunes was truly gratifying to all present.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of real estate—a chance for a bargain.

The Adjourned Session.—The Cincinnati Gazette speaking of the adjourned session says: "Grave reasons of public duty must always be supposed to actuate wise legislators in all their official doings. This is particularly the case as to all their acts of a very deliberative character. Most excellent grounds, therefore, are we obliged to assume, exist for the latest determination of our Legislature to regard to the adjourned session. That body has fully deliberated the question, for it has been almost constantly talking the matter over, from the first day of its assembling, until now. It has heard both sides. It has settled the question both ways. It has stood long, too, in a state of bewilderment and agonizing committalism. The Legislature has full opportunity, therefore, to 'understand herself.' That wise and dignified body has hitherto been fully informed, as to the will of the people on this important point. And it has deliberately decided the nearly or quite unanimous wish of the citizens aforesaid. Of course, all this has been done for the best of reason. We are, nevertheless, almost painfully solicitous for fuller information on this point, both on our own account, and that of the majority of the Legislature, whose patriotic and public-spirited determination to serve the people for another session, is greatly liable to fall of due appreciation, unless more clearly explained.

We have tried to satisfy ourselves that there are grave 'financial' obstacles in the way of holding our session in two years. We have heard, as yet, no argument having even the appearance of validity, other than this. It must be true, then, that our present Democratic Constitution, which the people have refused to amend so as to authorize annual sessions, is radically defective. Probably that is so. And there are unquestionably good Democratic precedents for this kind of 'informal' amendment by legislative assumption. Yet we must be pardoned for not being able to discover with perfect clearness, a 'financial' emergency of the kind alleged, when our prudent and sagacious legislators who have their minds specially directed to the subject, were in a like state of ignorance for two whole months. For, in point of fact, after sitting during that period of time, and thoroughly addressing themselves to the discussion of this very matter, from week to week, our intelligent legislators positively resolved not to hold an adjourned session. And we are likewise at a loss to comprehend any other good reason for re-assembling in January, 1891, which was not equally as apparent to our enlightened legislators when they last voted so, as when they last voted 'no.'

When the members of this Legislature go home—not prematurely or in undue haste, of course—but with a conscientiousness of meeting a cordial welcome and endorsement from their constituents. But we frankly own that we cannot promise any such reception to those members who have thus repudiated the known wishes of those who elected them, unless we can be furnished with some more plausible reason, to be urged in their behalf. We should be sorry to have the people forced to conclude that the motive was a purely selfish one, or that a majority of our legislators are so fond of wearing the honors and exercising the functions of law-making sovereignty, that they cannot consent to retire into private life, at the end of this session, as the constitution plainly provides, and leave it to the discretion of the Governor to call them together again, should any real emergency, 'financial' or otherwise, require so costly a proceeding.

The Shepley's Strike at the East.—The journeyman shoemakers of Eastern Massachusetts, as we have before mentioned, have for some time been dissatisfied with the prices they have received, & a few days ago the workmen at Lynn gave notice that unless a change for the better was made, they would quit work on the 22d of February. Their employers refused to comply with their demands, and on the morning of the 23d, they made a grand display of their forces in the city of Lynn, marching in procession with music and banners through the principal streets, to the number of two thousand. Speeches were made at different stopping places, and unmistakable evidences given a determination to stand firm in the movement. Among the inscriptions on the banners, was the following:

"As men we do this day unite to speak our minds and strive for rights. Our price is fair, our aim is just. That you'll assist we hope and trust." The following letter, addressed to Mr. Isaac Newhall, is an indication of the spirit, that exists among a portion of the strikers, although some express the strongest disapprobation of such violent proceedings: "Lynn February the 16 1890. 'A. Newhall. 'As you are the father of all this misery and oppression in the Shoe Trade we take this opportunity to inform you that we want you to fork over a little of your cash say five hundred dollars to aid us along, as you have made an independent fortune by taking bread out of the mouths of the poor shoemaker's children to gratify your own avaricious disposition. 'Mind unless the money is forthcoming your property is in jeopardy; a hint to you ought to be sufficient. Nothing will deter us from carrying out our purpose. This depression which you are the sole cause of making desperate men. We will give you one week to do this in, and if you don't come to the scratch in that time, we be unto you and yours. 'Signed by my hand 'Doubtless chief of the fallen angels and King of the Bottomless Pit'."

In Haverhill, there are about 6,000 persons engaged in the shoe business. Of these, one-seventh had joined the movement. At Nashua, the strikers, 400 in number, paraded the streets, made enthusiastic speeches, passed resolutions, &c. A similar demonstration occurred at Marblehead. Dissatisfaction and dissensions exist in many other places. Three or four of the rioters at Lynn, were arrested and held to jail in \$4,000 each.

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LETTER FROM COLUMBUS. (Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.) COLUMBUS, March 10. As the session draws to a close the Legislature, with the precise day of dissolution in mind, grows more and more inquisitorial. The business of the Senate is a great deal farther advanced than that of the House, and the former body continues to meet daily at ten and three o'clock, while the latter meets at half-past nine and half past two. Night sessions have been spoken of, but none have yet taken place, and probably will not till the week before adjournment. To day both Houses had long sessions, working quite till the hour of ten.

A bill (by Judge Key) for the Judiciary Committee, was introduced in the Senate, and by a suppression of titles, passed, appropriating \$7,000 for the purchase of 1000 copies of Swan's Revised Statutes of Ohio, now in press of Robert Clarke & Co., at Cincinnati. It has heretofore been the custom to purchase 5000 copies of the revised statutes, but Judge Key greatly reduces this number, and carefully guards the distribution of the books. Each member of the General Assembly is to be furnished with a copy, which is to be returned to the Secretary of State at the close of every session. Copies are to be placed in the offices of Common Pleas Judges and each of the offices of State at the close of every session.

It was objected by Mr. Ready, who opposed the bill, that it furnished copies to left-liners who were able to buy them, and left Justices of the Peace without them. Judge Key explained that to supply this work to Justices, of whom there were nearly four thousand in the State, would require an expenditure of about \$50,000. At different times memorials have been presented, protesting against the appropriation of \$7,000 to defray the expenses of the legislative session in January. In the Senate, one of them was selected, referred to Messrs. Farish, Hersh and Holmes. This morning, Messrs. Farish and Hersh made a majority report, in which they ask that the resolution of appropriation be rescinded, on the ground that it violated the duty imposed on the custodians of the public treasury, violates the constitution, sets a dangerous precedent, and encourages by high State authority, a great evil, from which emanates a large proportion of the crime in the State.

Cut Holmes said that he intended to make a minority report, but was not yet prepared to do so. He promised to be brief, and at this motion the majority report was temporarily laid upon the table. Senator Garfield's Geological Survey bill was postponed until the 1st day of January next, at the instance of his friends who were conscious of inability to carry it now. There was much discussion in regard to it—Messrs. Harrison, Smith and Fisher strenuously opposing the bill, and Mr. Garfield defending it. Mr. Harrison claimed that it could not be got through this Legislature, and protested against amending the adjourned session with useless legislation. Dr. Fisher and some other opponents admitted their willingness to vote for the bill, whenever the State was able to make it, as a contribution to science; but he did not believe it would be useful in an agricultural point of view. Mr. Smith denounced this principle, and declared that governments were established to protect citizens in their rights and not to contribute to science or the arts. Mr. Garfield, in the course of a very able and thorough defense of his measure, paid a merited tribute to the science of the capital—the residence of the Klippart and the Sullivans. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Collins read a very long report from the Railroad Committee, adverse to petitions for a pro rata freight law. 500 copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The reasons why the Committee report against a pro rata law, are briefly stated as follows: Because it would prevent the railroads in Ohio from competing for the through business between the seaboard and the States west of us. Because it would require said companies to demand extravagant compensation for services which could be cheaply rendered, whereby they would lose business, which would otherwise be advantageous to them. Because it would prevent said companies from aiding and encouraging the development of the resources of the country through which they may pass, by making proper discriminations and allowing proper drawbacks. Because it would incline the States throughout which the great Eastern thoroughfares pass to retaliate, and thus shut out our heavy products from the Eastern market, unless they should be sold at greatly reduced prices. Because it would be a direct violation of the laws of trade, and an impolitic interference with the privilege of those companies to control their own property and business arrangements. And lastly, because it would tend to destroy the little remaining confidence that is now felt in railroad investments, and hasten the ruin which seems about to fall upon many of them. In the House to day, Mr. Converse tried to make a little sensational business by the introduction of a resolution for an investigation of the circumstances attending the application, in 1887, of \$16,000 from the Sinking Fund to repair the canal. The whole afternoon the discussion raged in the House; but the people are already in possession of the facts of the case. It is known that if the money had not been applied as it was, the State must have suffered very great loss in the damage of the canal. Technically, it was perhaps illegal to take the money from the Sinking Fund to repair the canal; but according to common sense, it was at the time perfectly right and proper. This fact was very ably enforced by Mr. Tanyhill, (a Democrat) who would not only acquit the officers making the appropriation, of blame, but would honor them for the promptness and providence with which they acted.

BALTIMORE MARKET. BALTIMORE, March 13, 1890. Flour quiet but steady; sales of Howard Street and Ohio at 5 7/8, market closing firm at 5 7/8. Wheat dull, but steady; Red 1 1/2 1/2; White 1 1/2 1/2; Corn dull; White 58 7/8; Yellow 70 7/8; Whisky dull and lower at 23 1/2.

Big City and Little City Papers.—Our contemporary of the Zanesville Aurora has some pointed remarks of this subject, which will apply to LANCASTER and to Fairfield county. We commend the extracts to those who let their home paper languish, and send their money to the large cities! Many persons seem to know very few, or others, cannot publish such a paper as they do in Cincinnati or the Eastern cities. If the person who asks this is a newspaper, we answer it by asking him—'Why do you not keep a splendid wholesale store like I try do in New York city? Oh, you would if people would buy goods enough! Yes, you are a pretty smart fellow, and we would publish a big paper, if you, with your little store, could give us, as they do at the East, thousands of dollars for advertising. So, you see, as you are a potatoe of no great magnitude, we are compelled to be about the same. If a farmer asks us this question, we ask him why he does not keep a large and splendid stock farm, as they do in Illinois and Kentucky. And he'll answer that he cannot afford it, and that his land and the business of the country is not adapted to it—and he can easily imagine our answer. And here is a question we would like to ask all: Will your big Eastern or Cincinnati papers espouse your local battle or enter into a defense of your county interests? Will not these papers rather do all they can for home and leave you to take care of yourselves? Then, why do you not have common sense and take care of those whose interest and desire it is to fight your battles?

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Secretary of War to-day communicated to the House, in compliance with a resolution, the Report of the Art Commission, who recommended an appropriation of \$15,700 to be expended for statuary and pictures for the adornment of the Capitol. They suggest a preference to be given to American Artists, and that the embellishments should be purely of a national character. In this connection they do not speak in complimentary terms of the ancient subjects chosen for the wall pictures of the Committee rooms. They say that as a general principle, the true method of procuring designs for statuary and pictures, is to invite competition. The receipts of the Treasury during the past week were \$2,508,000, including Treasury Notes. The dra is paid were \$4,000,000. The amounts of drafts issued were nearly \$3,755,000. The reduction from the amount on hand on the previous week was \$1,050,000. WASHINGTON, March 10.—At the conference of the Opposition members from Pennsylvania last night, in regard to the tariff, they agreed to recommend to the Committee on Ways and Means; to fix specific duties on iron at the following rates: On pig iron, 87 per cent; railroad iron, \$12 per ton; common bar, \$15 per ton; six bar, one cent per pound; boiler iron, 14 cents per pound; Russian sheet, 14 cents per pound. These are the principal descriptions, though scraps and other minor kinds are provided for. The proposition has not yet been submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, and may be modified before being presented in the new bill to the House. It is probably the tariff bill of the next week, before all the appropriations are submitted, to give it a proper position in the order of business. Twenty million dollars of Treasury notes granted by the last Congress will expire on the 1st of July, and the House will not act on this as an issue, but require them to be funded. It is now proposed to connect this issue with the tariff bill, as the revenue derived from that service, after defraying the regular expenditures of the Government, will be applied to the extinction of indebtedness, there being no other resource. The Senate, which resisted before, will yield now, and may compel some concession on the tariff. A Washington dispatch says: S. C. Boyington, appellate clerk in the stationary room of the House of Representatives, in the person announced as having absconded with money. He never served a day in office, but a week or two ago he obtained from his confidential friends nearly \$20,000 worth of transferable post-office certificates, made payable to him. The report is that he raised upon them in New York about eighty cents on the dollar, and left for Europe; at any rate he has not returned here. He has been serving the Administration for several years, in one of the Departments. The Government loses nothing by him. WASHINGTON, March 11.—The New Orleans Pionyeer of Wednesday contains an act passed by the Louisiana Legislature authorizing greater rates of interest or discount than 8 per cent, and accompanied with a proviso that written obligations shall not bear more than that amount per annum after their maturity till payable. The subject of the impeachment of Judge Watson of Texas, will soon again be brought before the House Committee on the Judiciary. The friends of the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution are becoming more hopeful of the success of the measure before the expiration of the present session. The Senate's Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for the relief of Swaney, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., who claimed in demerit in consequence of an alleged violation of contract by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was in reference to his proposals for the ten million loan of 1853. The bill directs the Secretary to find the 500,000 deposited as security by the bidders, and refers the question of consequential damages to the Court of Claims. The House Committee on Public Expenditures have examined the witnesses on the subject of the printing. They will probably act at the end of this week upon a report, showing the extraordinary profits, and the demerit of the printer, which a portion of the money has been applied. About thirty of the forty or more cases affecting California land claims have been argued by the Supreme Court during the present term. The decision as to a few of them, will establish the principles applicable to all. The discussion of the Mexican treaty was suspended for nearly two weeks, owing to the time required by the State Department for transcribing the additional documents called for by the Senate.

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